

30.—AN ABERRANT FORM OF *NEPTIS HYPLAS ASTOLA*.

(With a plate).

The upper figures in the plate show the upper and under sides of a very interesting aberration of *Neptis hylas astola*, M. and the under figures those of the typical form (D.S.F.) The specimen was very kindly identified for me by Brigadier Evans and is now in the British Museum (Natural History). The General says that the special interest of the specimen lies in the suppression of the broad central band on both fore and hind wings and the post discal band on the hind wing. Also in the enlargement of the normally very narrow and rather obscure central band on the hind wing and the enlargement of the submarginal band on the fore wing.

The specimen was caught in March at 2,000' in the Chota Rungeet valley, north of Darjeeling. The typical *Neptis hylas astola*, M. is very common and specimens may be seen all the year round but the new broods appear in March.

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31.—THE MALE GENITAL TUBE IN INDIAN LAMPYRIDAE.

(With two diagrams).

Sharp and Muir in their well-known treatise on the comparative anatomy of the male genital tube in *Coleoptera* (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lon. 1912) have included four species of *Lampyridae* of which *Luciola vespertina* F. alone appears to be from India. The morphology of the male genital tube has not been studied so far in any other Indian Lampyrid. The present paper describes the morphology of the male genital tube in four species of *Lampyridae* from India.

1. *Lamprophorus tenebrosus* Wlk., from Tambaram and Pampadampara, N. Travancore.
2. *Lamprophorus lutescens* Wlk., from Lushai Hills, Assam.
3. *Luciola gorhami* Rits., from Nagercoil, Trivandrum and other parts of S. Travancore.
4. *Diaphanes* sp. (*D. planus* Gor.?), from Pampadampara.

The following observations were made from micro-dissections and from whole mounts of the genitalia treated in caustic potash. I am deeply thankful to Mr. J. C. M. Gardner, Forest Entomologist, Dehra Dun for his valuable help in the proper identification of species.

Lamprophorus appears to be the most primitive in its outer tube of aedeagophore being composed of unmodified sclerites of the body wall. In both *L. lutescens* Wlk. and *L. tenebrosus* Wlk.,

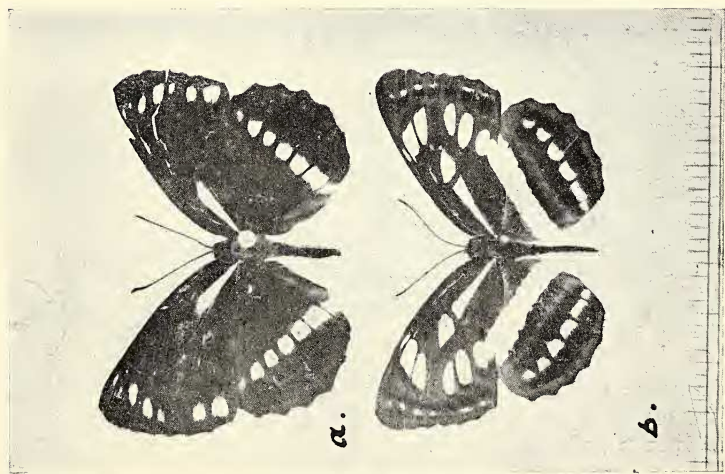


FIG. 1 (Uppersides).

a. *Neptis hylas astola*: (aberrant form)
b. —ditto— (typical dry season form)

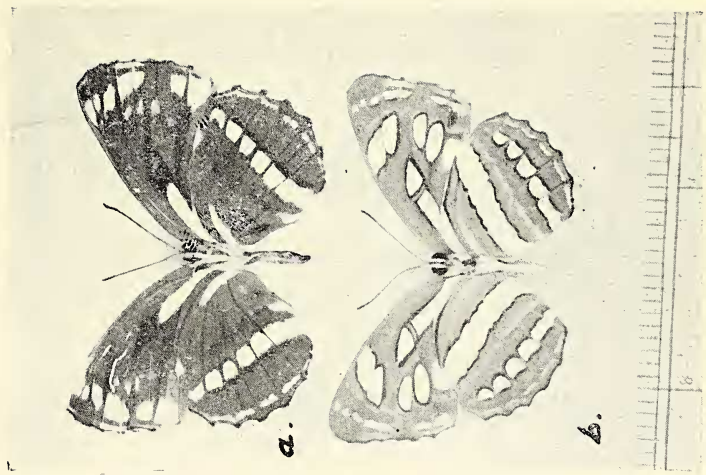


FIG. 2 (Underside)

a. *Neptis hylas astola*: (aberrant form)
b. —ditto— (typical dry season form)

AN ABERRANT FORM OF *Neptis hylas astola*